# HUMAN RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

## TRAINING MANUAL - 1983

8 June 1988

The following Interrogation HRE training was provided by SAS/SOG/GB officers to countries in Latin America:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [redacted] | 16-27 March 1987 | two GB officers provided training to a multi-country team [redacted] and possibly [redacted] |
| [redacted] | March 1987 | two GB officers (HRE) |
| [redacted] | 16 Apr-4 May 84 | two GB officers (HRE) |
| [redacted] | 3-11 Nov 83 | one GB officer (as part of the HRF program) |
| [redacted] | 10-26 Oct 84 | three GB officers (HRE) |
| [redacted] | 25 Jul - 12 Aug 83 | three GB officers (HRE) |
| [redacted] | Nov 82 | two GB officers completed a site survey for HRE as part of the HRF program |

DECL OADR
DRV HUM 4-82
CL BY [redacted]
ALL SECRET

# INTERROGATION TEXT REVISIONS

| Page | Revision/Change |
| --- | --- |
| A-2 | Under D, last line, add the following: "We will discuss coercive techniques that have been used by many, and the reasons why we are against the use of these techniques". |
| A-6 | Bottom of page: L. Change Bonafides to read "Verification"; |
| B-3 | Top of page: Ensure that the Instructor defines Liaison; |
| I-8 | Bottom of page: Delete 7) Physical Violence; |
| K-1 | Include in the introduction to Coercive Techniques:<br><br>We will discuss some of those coercive techniques that have been used by many, and the reasons why we are against the use of these techniques.<br><br>We do not use these techniques, nor do we condone the use of them. |

Add the attached disclaimer, "Prohibition Against the Use of Force", to the introduction. Reiterate when discussing Non-Coercive and Coercive techniques. Ensure that the students understand our position.

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NOTE:
Letter and digit(s) in left margin are slide numbers

PROHIBITION AGAINST USE OF FORCE

The use of force, mental torture, threats, insults, or exposure to unpleasant and inhumane treatment of any kind as an aid to interrogation is prohibited by law, both international and domestic; it is neither authorized nor condoned. The interrogator must never take advantage of the source's weaknesses to the extent that the interrogation involves threats, insults, torture or exposure to unpleasant or inhumane treatment of any kind. Experience indicates that the use of force is not necessary to gain cooperation of sources. Use of force is a poor technique, yields unreliable results, may damage subsequent collection efforts, and can induce the source to say what he thinks the interrogator wants to hear. Additionally, the use of force will probably result in adverse publicity and/or legal action against the interrogator (et. al) when the source is released. However, the use of force is not to be confused with psychological ploys, verbal trickery, or other nonviolent and non-coercive ruses employed by the interrogator in the successful interrogation of reticent or uncooperative sources.

# INTRODUCTION

I. OPENING REMARKS

A. THERE IS NOTHING MYSTERIOUS ABOUT "QUESTIONING". IT IS NO MORE THAN OBTAINING NEEDED INFORMATION FROM SUBJECTS. THESE MAY BE PRISONERS OF WAR, DEFECTORS, REFUGEES, ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS, AGENTS OR SUSPECTED INTELLIGENCE AGENTS ATTEMPTING TO OPERATE IN YOUR COUNTRY.

B. THE ART OF "QUESTIONING" HAS BECOME CONTROVERSIAL IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD. THIS IS BECAUSE IN MANY COUNTRIES, THE TERM "QUESTIONING" HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE USE OF TORTURE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.

EVERY MANUAL I HAVE READ ON "QUESTIONING" STATES THAT INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM A SUBJECT UNDER TORTURE IS NOT RELIABLE. THAT THE SUBJECT WILL SAY WHATEVER HE THINKS YOU WANT TO HEAR JUST TO AVOID FURTHER PUNISHMENT.

DURING THE BATTLE OF ALGIERS, THE FRENCH ARMY USED TORTURE TO NEUTRALIZE A TERRORIST GROUP WITHIN A MATTER OF MONTHS. UNFORTUNATELY, ALONG WITH THE HUNDREDS OF TERRORISTS THAT WERE ARRESTED AND TORTURED, SO WERE HUNDREDS OF INNOCENT CIVILIANS. SOCIETY SIMPLY WILL NOT CONDONE THIS.

C. THE ROUTINE USE OF TORTURE LOWERS THE MORAL CALIBER OF THE ORGANIZATION THAT USES IT AND CORRUPTS THOSE THAT RELY ON IT AS THE QUICK AND EASY WAY OUT. WE STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THIS APPROACH AND INSTEAD EMPHASIZE THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES DESIGNED TO PERSUADE THE SUBJECT TO WANT TO FURNISH US WITH THE INFORMATION WE DESIRE.

D. SUCCESSFUL "QUESTIONING" IS BASED UPON A KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT MATTER AND UPON THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES WHICH ARE NOT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND. WE WILL BE DISCUSSING TWO TYPES OF TECHNIQUES, COERCIVE AND NON-COERCIVE. WHILE WE ~~DO NOT STRESS~~ DEPLORE THE USE OF COERCIVE TECHNIQUES, WE DO WANT TO MAKE YOU AWARE OF THEM ~~AND THE PROPER WAY TO USE~~ SO THAT YOU MAY AVOID THEM.

E. PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE CONDUCTED CONSIDERABLE RESEARCH IN MANY AREAS THAT ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO COERCIVE "QUESTIONING". DURING THIS COURSE WE WILL DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING TOPICS AS THEY RELATE TO "QUESTIONING":

1. REACTIONS TO PAIN AND FEAR.
2. THE EFFECTS OF DEBILITY AND ISOLATION.
3. HYPNOSIS AND NARCOSIS

keep in mind "turn around" here!

F. WHAT WE ARE EMPHASIZING THROUGHOUT THIS COURSE IS THAT "QUESTIONING" IS A COMPLICATED PROCESS INVOLVING THE INTERACTION OF TWO PERSONALITIES – THAT OF THE QUESTIONER AND THAT OF THE SUBJECT. IT MUST BE WELL PLANNED – FROM THE TIME THE SUBJECT IS ARRESTED THROUGH THE QUESTIONING PROCESS TO THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE SUBJECT.

II. <u>ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS</u>

A. <u>SCHEDULE AND HOURS</u>

1. TWO WEEKS OF LECTURES IN THE CLASSROOM

2. ONE OR TWO WEEKS OF PRACTICAL WORK WITH PRISONERS, AT WHICH TIME THE CLASS WILL BE DIVIDED INTO 3 OR 4 MAN TEAMS.

B. <u>SCOPE OF INSTRUCTION</u>

1. THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE
2. LIAISON RELATIONSHIPS
3. USE OF INTERPRETERS
4. SELECTION OF "QUESTIONERS"
5. DESIGN & MANAGEMENT OF A FACILITY
6. ARREST & HANDLING OF SUBJECTS
7. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESEMENT OF SUBJECTS
8. PRINCIPLES FOR PLANNING & CONDUCTING THE "QUESTIONING"
9. NON-COERCIVE "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES
10. COERCIVE "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES AND WHY THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED.
11. REPORT WRITING

C. STUDENT QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS

FEEL FREE TO MAKE COMMENTS, RELATE PERSONAL EXPERIENCES, OR ASK QUESTIONS AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE. OCCASIONALLY WE MAY ONLY GIVE YOU A BRIEF ANSWER BECAUSE SOME TOPICS WILL BE MORE FULLY COVERED DURING A LATER CLASS.

D. USE OF VIDEO CAMERA

WE WILL BE VIDEO RECORDING PORTIONS OF YOUR PRACTICAL EXCERCISES. THE VIDEO NOT ONLY ALLOWS YOU TO REVIEW YOUR QUESTIONING TECHNIQUES BUT ALSO TO STUDY THE REACTIONS OF THE SUBJECTS DURING THE QUESTIONING.

III. DEFINITIONS

TO INSURE THAT WE ALL UNDERSTAND THE TERMS WHICH WE WILL BE USING THROUGHOUT THE COURSE HERE ARE A FEW DEFINITIONS:

A-1 A. INFORMATION - RAW DATA WHICH IS OBTAINED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES: RUMORS. INFORMANTS. PRISONERS, ETC. IT MAY BE ACCURATE OR INACCURATE.

A-2 B. INTELLIGENCE - THE RESULT OF AN ANALYSIS OF ALL THE INFORMATION OBTAINED CONCERNING A GIVEN SUBJECT.

3 C. "QUESTIONING" - OBTAINING INFORMATION BY DIRECT QUESTIONING OF A PERSON UNDER CONDITIONS FULLY OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY THE "QUESTIONER", OR BELIEVED BY THAT PERSON TO BE UNDER THE "QUESTIONER'S" CONTROL. "QUESTIONING" IS USUALLY RESERVED FOR SUBJECTS WHO ARE SUSPECT, RESISTANT OR BOTH.

A-4 D. "QUESTIONER" - A PERSON TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE ART OF EXTRACTING INFORMATION FROM A SUBJECT IN RESPONSE TO EXPLICIT REQUIREMENTS. THE SUBJECT MAY BE EITHER COOPERATIVE OR RESISTANT.

A-5 E. "QUESTIONING" FACILITY - A BUILDING OR SERIES OF BUILDINGS DESIGNED TO ENHANCE DETENTION AND "QUESTIONING" OF SUBJECTS WITH A VIEW TOWARD OBTAINING MAXIMUM COOPERATION. THIS WILL INCLUDE ENVIRONMENTAL, PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROLS.

A-6 F. INTERVIEW - OBTAINING INFORMATION, NOT USUALLY UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS, BY QUESTIONING A PERSON WHO IS AWARE OF THE NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS ANSWERS BUT NOT AWARE OF THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF THE INTERVIEWER.

A-7 G. DEBRIEFING - OBTAINING INFORMATION BY QUESTIONING A CONTROLLED, AND SOMETIMES WITTING, SUBJECT WHO IS NORMALLY WILLING TO PROVIDE THE DESIRED INFORMATION.

A-8 H. ELICITATION - OBTAINING INFORMATION WITHOUT REVEALING THE INTENT OR EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST OF THE QUESTIONER, THROUGH A VERBAL OR WRITTEN EXCHANGE WITH A SUBJECT WHO MAY OR MAY NOT BE WILLING TO PROVIDE IT IF HE KNEW THE TRUE PURPOSE.

A-9 I. CONTROL - THE CAPACITY TO CAUSE OR CHANGE CERTAIN TYPES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR BY IMPLYING OR USING PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL MEANS TO INDUCE COMPLIANCE. COMPLIANCE MAY BE VOLUNTARY OR INVOLUNTARY.

CONTROL CAN RARELY BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT CONTROL OF THE ENVIRONMENT. BY CONTROLLING THE SUBJECT'S PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, WE WILL BE ABLE TO CONTROL HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF MIND.

A-10 J. REQUIREMENTS - THE WRITTEN DETAILED DEMAND FROM VARIOUS CUSTOMER AGENCIES FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION OR FOR SPOTTING OF POTENTIAL ASSETS.

A-11 K. SUBJECT - A PERSON BELIEVED TO POSSESS INFORMATION OF VALUE TO THE SERVICE QUESTIONING HIM.

A-12 L. BONAFIDES - EVIDENCE OR RELIABLE INFORMATION REGARDING A SUBJECT'S IDENTITY, PERSONAL HISTORY, AND INTENTIONS OF GOOD FAITH.

A-13 M. SCREENING - THE PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWING OF A SUBJECT TO OBTAIN BIOGRAPHIC AND OTHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

A-17 B. COLLECTION

THIS IS WHERE "QUESTIONING" FITS INTO THE CYCLE.

A-18 COLLECTION ALSO INCLUDES OTHER SOURCES SUCH AS: RESEARCH, BOOKS AND MAGAZINES, PICTURES, NEWSPAPERS, ETC. COLLECTION ONLY PRODUCES INFORMATION, NOT INTELLIGENCE.

A-19 C. PROCESSING

IN ORDER TO BE PROCESSED, THE INFORMATION MUST BE

A-20 ACCURATELY RECORDED. THEN IT MUST BE EVALUATED AS TO ITS RELEVANCE TO THE REQUIREMENTS AND THE RELIABILITY OF THE SOURCE. LASTLY IT MUST BE ANALYZED TO DETERMINE ITS SIGNIFICANCE WITH RESPECT TO OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE SAME TOPIC.

A-21 & A-22 D. DISSEMINATION

THE PROCESSED INFORMATION IS NOW INTELLIGENCE AND MUST BE DISSEMINATED IN A TIMELY MANER TO SOMEONE WHO CAN ACT UPON IT. THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT WHICH IS DISSEMINATED WILL THEN GENERATE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND THE CYCLE BEGINS ALL OVER AGAIN.

A-14 N. ASSESSMENT - THE ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ABOUT A SUBJECT FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING AN APPRAISAL. THE SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES WHICH WILL BE USED DURING THE "QUESTIONING" WILL DEPEND UPON THE ASSESSMENT.

A-15 IV. THE CYCLE OF INTELLIGENCE

THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE CONSISTS OF FOUR PHASES AND CAN BE REPRESENTED AS A CIRCLE BECAUSE IT HAS NO BEGINNING OR END.

A-16 A. REQUIREMENTS

THE DEMAND FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF INFORMATION ESTABLISHES PURPOSE AND DIRECTION FOR CONDUCTING THE "QUESTIONING". THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF REQUIREMENTS:

A-16 1. STANDING REQUIREMENTS - e.g. INFORMATION CONCERNING THREATS AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, SUBVERSIVE GROUPS, TERRORIST ACTIONS, ARMED ATTACK.

A-16 2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - e.g. INFORMATION CONCERNING A TOPIC ABOUT WHICH A SUBJECT HAS SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE, SUCH AS SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE.

B-0

# LIAISON RELATIONSHIPS

B-1 I. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

THE LEGALITY OF DETAINING AND "QUESTIONING" A SUBJECT, AND OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED, IS DETERMINED BY THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH IT IS DONE. IT IS THEREFORE IMPORTANT THAT ALL "QUESTIONERS" AND THEIR SUPERVISORS BE FULLY AND ACCURATELY INFORMED ABOUT THE APPLICABLE LOCAL LAWS.

DO NOT ASSUME THAT ALL MEMBERS OF A LIAISON SERVICE KNOW THE PERTINENT STATUTES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT COPIES OR LEGAL EXTRACTS OF ALL APPLICABLE LAWS BE KEPT IN A SEPARATE FILE AND THAT ALL "QUESTIONERS" REREAD THE FILE PERIODICALLY.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE "QUESTIONER" TO BE SURE THAT THE "QUESTIONING" IS LEGAL, WHETHER IT IS CONDUCTED UNILATERALLY OR JOINTLY. A JOINT ILLEGAL "QUESTIONING" MAY LATER EMBARRASS BOTH SERVICES AND LEAD TO RECRIMINATIONS AND STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM.

DETENTION POSES THE MOST COMMON OF THE LEGAL PROBLEMS. DETENTION IN A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT AND PERHAPS FOR A LENGTHY PERIOD IS FREQUENTLY ESSENTIAL TO A SUCCESSFUL "QUESTIONING" OF A RESISTANT SUBJECT. SOME SECURITY SERVICES MAY WORK AT THEIR LEISURE, RELYING UPON TIME AS WELL AS METHODS TO MELT RESISTANCE. THE CHOICE OF METHODS DEPENDS IN LARGE PART UPON HOW LONG THE SUBJECT CAN BE LEGALLY DETAINED.

FACTORS RELATING TO THE LEGALITY OF THE "QUESTIONING":

B-1 A. DOES SERVICE HAVE LAW ENFORCEMENT POWERS?

B-2 B. DOES SERVICE HAVE AUTHORITY TO OPERATE IN HOME COUNTRY?

B-3 C. DOES "QUESTIONING" OF CITIZENS REQUIRE SPECIAL APPROVAL?

B-4 D. ILLEGAL DETENTION ALWAYS REQUIRES PRIOR HQS APPROVAL.

B-5 E. COERCIVE TECHNIQUES ~~ALWAYS REQUIRE PRIOR HQS APPROVAL.~~ CONSTITUTE AN IMPROPRIETY AND VIOLATE POLICY.

B-6 II. ADVANTAGES OF WORKING WITH LIAISON

B-6 A. HAS THE LEGAL ATHORITY TO DETAIN AND "QUESTION".

B-7 B. CAN PROVIDE NECESSARY DETENTION FACILITIES.

B-8 C. HAS THE ABILITY TO FOLLOW UP ON OPERATIONAL LEADS.

B-9 D. CAN PROVIDE SUPPORT PERSONNEL SUCH AS: GUARDS, DRIVERS, INTERPRETERS, MEDICAL AND HOUSEKEEPING PERSONNEL.

B-10 E. CAN PROVIDE EASY ACCESS TO LIAISON FILES.

- TO VERIFY INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE SUBJECT.
- TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YOU MAY NOT HAVE (e.g. GIVE US A NAME AND D.O.B. AND WE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH A COMPUTERIZED PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE SUBJECT).

IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITHIN YOUR OWN COUNTRY. FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE U.S. EACH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY HAS ITS OWN COMPUTERIZED DATA BASE. EACH AGENCY SHARES ITS INFORMATION WITH ALL THE OTHERS BY CONNECTING TO A CENTRALIZED COMPUTER. FROM ONE TERMINAL IN OUR OFFICE WE CAN ACCESS N.C.I.C., T.C.I.C., T.E.C.S., N.L.E.T.S., ETC.

B-11 III. DISADVANTAGES OF WORKING WITH LIAISON

B-11 A. LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUE OF "QUESTIONING" IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE.

B-12 B. LACK OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES.

B-13 C. ~~DEPENDENCE ON~~ POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE TO LIAISON QUESTIONING IF IT IS LEARNED THAT LIAISON USES TORTURE AND COERCIVE TECHNIQUES.

B-14 D. CORRUPTION WITHIN THE LIAISON SERVICE.

B-15 E. HOSTILE PENETRATION OF THE LIAISON SERVICE.

B-16 F. TENDENCY TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION OR SOURCES.

B-17 G. LIMITATIONS IMPOSED ON COOPERATION FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

H. PROHIBITION AGAINST OUR DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN LIAISON QUESTIONING EXCEPT WITH PRIOR HIGH LEVEL HQS APPROVAL

ONE CAUTION ABOUT WORKING WITH ANOTHER SERVICE: BE SURE THAT THE OTHER SERVICE WILL MAINTAIN YOUR SECURITY AND THAT OF THE SUBJECT.

C-0 # INTERPRETERS

## I. INTRODUCTION

THERE WILL BE MANY OCCASIONS WHEN BORDER CROSSERS, REFUGEES, PRISONERS OF WAR, SUSPECTED AGENTS, OR OTHER POTENTIAL SUBJECTS FOR "QUESTIONING" WILL NOT SPEAK YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE. THEREFORE, THE USE OF AN INTERPRETER MAY BE ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE AN EXPLOITATION.

WHEN USED PROPERLY, AN INTERPRETER CAN BE YOUR KEY ASSISTANT IN PERFORMING YOUR DUTIES AND A CONTROL TO HELP YOU AVOID VIOLATING CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS.

HOWEVER, PLEASE KEEP IN MIND THAT THE USE OF AN INTERPRETER MUST NEVER BE CONSIDERED A SATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTE FOR DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUBJECT.

## II. DIFFICULTIES & LIMITATIONS

C-1 A: THE AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED TO CONDUCT THE "QUESTIONING" WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE.

C-2 B. YOU WILL EXPERIENCE CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IN TRYING TO ESTABLISH RAPPORT WITH THE SUBJECT BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF PERSONAL CONTACT, THAT IS, NOT BEING ABLE TO SPEAK DIRECTLY TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

C-3 C. IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO USE CERTAIN "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS RAPID FIRE QUESTIONING, WHEN USING AN INTERPRETER.

C-4 D. CERTAIN MEANINGS, TONAL INFLECTIONS, AND EXPRESSIONS ARE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO CONVEY TO THE SUBJECT THROUGH AN INTERPRETER. THIS INCREASES THE POSSIBILITY OF MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

C-5 E. THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERPRETER MAY CAUSE AN OTHERWISE COOPERATIVE SUBJECT TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION DURING THE "QUESTIONING". SOME SUBJECTS ARE WILLING TO GIVE INFORMATION ONLY IF THEY CAN BE SURE THAT THEIR OWN FORCES WILL NOT FIND OUT THAT THEY TALKED, THAT THERE WILL BE NO RETRIBUTION. THE PRESENCE OF ANY THIRD PARTY AT THE "QUESTIONING", EVEN AN INTERPRETER, MAY CAUSE THE SUBJECT TO DOUBT THIS ASSURANCE.

C-6 F. THERE IS A SECURITY RISK POSED BECAUSE THE INTERPRETER IS JUST ONE MORE INDIVIDUAL TO BECOME AWARE OF INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS, AND HE WILL OBTAIN CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION OF A CLASSIFIED NATURE DURING THE COURSE OF THE "QUESTIONING".

## III. SELECTION OF INTERPRETERS

FROM A SECURITY STANDPOINT, INTERPRETERS SHOULD BE SELECTED FROM YOUR OWN SERVICES, OR AT LEAST YOUR NATIONALITY, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. IN SOME INSTANCES, HOWEVER, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HIRE OR USE FOREIGNERS FOR THIS PURPOSE. LET'S DISCUSS SOME OF THE FACTORS WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED WHEN SELECTING AN INTERPRETER.

C-7 A. SECURITY CLEARANCE

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT AN INTERPRETER HAVE A SECURITY CLEARANCE BECAUSE OF THE OPPOSITION'S CONTINUED EFFORTS TO PENETRATE YOUR ORGANIZATION AND LEARN YOUR INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS.

C-8 B. LANGUAGE CAPABILITY

HE SHOULD BE COMPLETELY FLUENT IN YOUR LANGUAGE AS WELL AS THE LANGUAGE OF THE SUBJECT. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT IN BOTH SPEAKING THESE LANGUAGES AND WRITING THEM.

C-9 C. PERSONALITY

WHENEVER POSSIBLE, THE PERSONALITY OF THE INTERPRGTER SHOULD BE THE SAME OR NEARLY THE SAME AS YOURS. THIS WILL OFTEN COME ABOUT AS THE TWO OF YOU WORK TOGETHER MORE AND MORE OFTEN. IF THERE ARE SERIOUS PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO OF YOU, YOU SHOULD GET ANOTHER INTERPRETER.

THE INTERPRETER SHOULD BE ABLE TO ADJUST HIS PERSONALITY TO THAT OF THE SUBJECT, AND TO THE "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES BEING USED.

C-10 D. SOCIAL STATUS

THIS IS ALWAYS A CONSIDERATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES IN WHICH SOCIAL STATUS EXISTS. IN A LIAISON SITUATION BE SURE THE INTERPRETER HAS THE SOCIAL STATURE FOR CONTACT WITH THE OFFICIALS WITH WHOM HE WILL BE TALKING.

DURING THE "QUESTIONING" OF A SUBJECT IN WHICH A DIFFERENCE OF CLASSES MAY EXIST BETWEEN THE SUBJECT AND THE INTERPRETER, YOU MUST MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE SUBJECT THAT THE CONVERSATION IS STRICTLY BETWEEN THE TWO OF YOU, THAT THE INTERPRETER IS SIMPLY A DEVICE FOR CONVERTING THE LANGUAGE.

IN CERTAIN SOCIETIES WOMEN ARE OFTEN VIEWED AS HAVING INFERIOR SOCIAL STATUS AND USING A FEMALE INTERPRETER MAY NOT BE ADVISABLE IN CASES WHERE A MAN IS BEING "QUESTIONED".

THE CHANGE IN TONAL INFLECTIONS AS A FEMALE. INTERPRETS THE QUESTIONS OF A MALE "QUESTIONER" CAUSES THE EFFECT TO BE LOSS DURING TRANSLATION. ACCORDING TO PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, MEN AND WOMEN BOTH RESPOND BETTER TO QUESTIONING BY A MALE.

C-11 E. SOURCES OF INTERPRETERS

1. MOST SECURITY SERVICES ALREADY HAVE EXISTING

C-12 INTERPRETER POOLS FROM WHICH YOU CAN SELECT SOMEONE WHO MEETS YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

2. [redacted]

C-12 [redacted] WHO NO LONGER HAS A NEED FOR HIM. [redacted]

– [redacted] THAT YOU FULLY UNDERSTAND WHY THE OTHER OFFICER IS WILLING TO RELEASE HIM.

Slide C-15 – [redacted] HE AND THE OTHER OFFICER UNDERSTAND THAT THERE ARE TO BE NO RESIDUAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEM.

– [redacted] THAT NO TWO OFFICERS WILL USE AN INTERPRETER IN EXACTLY THE SAME FASHION. [redacted] THAT YOU PLAN TO CHANGE ANY OF HIS HABITS WHICH YOU CONSIDER UNDESIREABLE.

C-12 3. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO USE AN INTERPRETER FROM A SOURCE OUTSIDE YOUR OWN SERVICE. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ARE AN EXCELLENT SOURCE FOR NEW TALENT.

C-13 F. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

C-14 1. WAIT UNTIL YOU HAVE SEVERAL LEADS BEFORE INTERVIEWING ANY CANDIDATES.

C-14 2. INTERVIEW ALL SERIOUS CANDIDATES.

C-14 3. RUN TRACES ON ALL CANDIDATES, THROUGH BOTH YOUR OWN AND LIAISON SERVICES.

C-14 4. REVIEW ALL PERSONNEL FILES THOROUGHLY ON EACH CANDIDATE, INCLUDING ANY PERFORMANCE REPORTS.

C-14 5. LAY OUT ALL GROUND RULES AT THE TIME OF RECRUITMENT. BE SURE HE UNDERSTANDS ALL CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT, SUCH AS SALARY AND BENEFITS, AND WHAT HE WILL OR WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO.

C-14 6. INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE, HAVE ALL UNDERSTANDINGS IN WRITING.

C-14 7. BE ESPECIALLY WATCHFUL FOR ATTEMPTS TO PENETRATE YOUR OFFICE.

C-15 --------- Return to E. 2., p. C-5

C-16 IV. TRAINING OF INTERPRETERS

C-16 A. ESTABLISH YOUR AUTHORITY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND BE SURE THE INTERPRETER UNDERSTANDS THE LIMITS OF HIS AUTHORITY. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTRUCTING THE INTERPRETER IN HIS DUTIES, THE STANDARDS OF CONDUCT EXPECTED FROM HIM, THE TECHNIQUES TO BE USED DURING "QUESTIONING", AND ANY OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHICH YOU CONSIDER NECESSARY.

C-17 B. DETERMINE HIS CURRENT LEVEL OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE, NOTING ANY.UNDESIREABLE CHARACTERISTICS OR HABITS. NOTIFY HIM FIRMLY OF ANY CHARACTERISTICS YOU WANT CHANGED AND HOW TO DO IT.

IF POSSIBLE, HAVE A NEW INTERPRETER UNDERSTUDY ONE WHO IS ALREADY PROFICIENT, OR AT LEAST AFFORD HIM THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE SKILLS LEARNED UNDER SUPERVISION.

C-18 C. ACCURACY OF TRANSLATIONS SHOULD BE STRESSED. HE MUST REALIZE THAT IF HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE TRYING TO SAY, HE SHOULD NOT TRY TO FAKE IT, BUT SHOULD FIRST DISCUSS IT WITH YOU BEFORE INTERPRETING.

HE SHOULD BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND THAT HE IS YOUR "RIGHT HAND" OR "MOUTHPIECE" AND IS INDISPENSIBLE TO THE "QUESTIONING". HOWEVER, HE MUST BE CAUTIONED NOT TO INTERJECT HIS OWN IDEAS INTO THE "QUESTIONING". HE SHOULD TRANSLATE DIRECTLY ANY STATEMENTS MADE BY YOU OR THE SUBJECT.

HE SHOULD AVOID SUCH EXPRESSIONS AS "HE WANTS TO KNOW IF YOU...." OR "HE SAID TO TELL YOU THAT....", ETC.

C-19 D. PERIODIC TESTING AND EVALUATION OF THE INTERPRETER SHOULD BE CONDUCTED THROUGH TAPES OR WRITING. THIS SHOULD BE DONE WITHOUT HIS KNOWING THAT HE IS BEING EVALUATED.

C-20 E. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN THE TECHNICAL FIELDS IN WHICH THE INTERPRETER WILL BE USED. THE USE OF TECHNICAL TERMS WILL GREATLY INCREASE THE COMPLEXITY OF THE QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERS GIVEN. THEREFORE, THE INTERPRETER MUST UNDERSTAND THE SUBJECT MATTER ALMOST AS WELL AS YOU DO.

C-21 F. MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE INTERPRETER THAT THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING THE "QUESTIONING" WILL DEPEND UPON HIS ABILITY AS AN INTERPRETER.

C-22 V. <u>USE OF INTERPRETERS</u>

THE PROCEDURES TO BE USED DURING "QUESTIONING" MUST BE ADAPTED TO THE USE OF AN INTERPRETER. SOME OF THESE ADAPTATIONS NEED ONLY BE CONSIDERED THE FIRST TIME YOU USE A PARTICULAR INTERPRETER. THEY DO NOT NEED TO BE RECONSIDERED IF THE TWO OF YOU CONSTANTLY WORK TOGETHER AS A TEAM.

C-22 A. PLANNING AND PREPARATION

ALWAYS THOROUGHLY BRIEF THE INTERPRETER ON ANY AND ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE REGARDING THE SUBJECT AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE "QUESTIONING".

PRIOR TO THE START OF THE "QUESTIONING", THE INTERPRETER SHOULD BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY RESEARCH CONCERNING TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL TERMS TO BE USED DURING THE "QUESTIONING". IN SOME CASES IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR YOU TO PROVIDE HIM WITH A PRECISE DEFINITION OF THE TERMS YOU PLAN TO USE TO ENSURE A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING BY THE INTERPRETER.

C-23 B. PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS

INSTRUCT THE INTERPRETER ON THE PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE "QUESTIONING". HE SHOULD SEE THE ACTUAL FACILITIES TO BE USED AND SHOULD KNOW EXACTLY WHERE HIS PHYSICAL POSITION WILL BE IN RELATION TO YOU AND THE SUBJECT. THE MOST DESIREABLE ARRANGEMENT IS FOR YOU AND THE SUBJECT TO FACE EACH OTHER ACROSS OPPOSITE SIDES OF A TABLE WITH THE INTERPRETER LOCATED AT ONE END OF THE TABLE.

C-24 C. <u>METHOD OF INTERPRETATION</u>

SELECT THE METHOD OF INTERPRETATION TO BE USED DURING THE "QUESTIONING", THAT IS, EITHER THE ALTERNATE OR THE SIMULTANEOUS METHOD. THIS CHOICE SHOULD BE BASED UPON YOUR EVALUATION OF THE INTERPRETER'S ABILITY AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. EACH METHOD HAS CERTAIN ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF WHICH YOU SHOULD BE AWARE.

C-24 <u>ALTERNATE METHOD</u>

IN THIS METHOD, YOU SPEAK ENTIRE THOUGHTS, SENTENCES, AND SOMETIMES EVEN PARAGRAPHS, AND THEN WAIT FOR THE INTERPRETER TO TRANSLATE ALL THAT HAS BEEN SAID. THIS REQUIRES THE INTERPRETER TO HAVE AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD MEMORY, BUT DOES ALLOW HIM TO REPHRASE STATEMENTS TO ENSURE BETTER UNDERSTANDING IN THE SECOND LANGUAGE. THIS IS IMPORTANT WHEN THE SENTENCE STRUCTURE OF THE SUBJECT'S LANGUAGE DIFFERS FROM THAT OF YOUR OWN LANGUAGE.

THE ALTERNATE METHOD HAS THE DISADVANTAGE OF MAKING THE INTERPRETER'S PRESENCE MORE EVIDENT OR OBVIOUS. THIS TENDS TO BREAK DOWN THE EYE-TO-EYE CONTACT THAT IS DESIRED BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUBJECT.

## SIMULTANEOUS METHOD

IN THIS METHOD, THE INTERPRETER TRANSLATES YOUR WORDS AS YOU ARE SPEAKING, KEEPING UP WITH YOU AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE, USUALLY ONLY A FEW WORDS OR A PHRASE BEHIND. THIS ALLOWS HIM TO MORE ACCURATELY CONVEY THE EXACT MENTAL ATTITUDE AND FINE SHADES OF MEANING WHICH YOU OR THE SUBJECT ARE TRYING TO EXPRESS. BECAUSE THERE ARE NO LONG PAUSES DURING WHICH YOU OR THE SUBJECT ARE NOT INVOLVED, THIS METHOD PROMOTES ATTENTIVE LISTENING AND INCREASES THE RAPPORT BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUBJECT.

THE SIMULTANEOUS METHOD HAS THE DISADVANTAGE OF GREATER CHANCE OF ERROR DURING INTERPRETING, ESPECIALLY WHERE THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN SENTENCE STRUCTURE BETWEEN THE TWO LANGUAGES. IT ALSO REQUIRES A VERY HIGH DEGREE OF PROFICIENCY IN BOTH LANGUAGES.

C-25 D. TECHNIQUES TO BE USED

INSTRUCT THE INTERPRETER ON THE MANNER IN WHICH THE "QUESTIONING" IS TO TAKE PLACE AND TECHNIQUES TO BE USED. IF POSSIBLE, YOU SHOULD PRACTICE WITH HIM UNDER CONDITIONS AS CLOSE TO THE REAL CONDITIONS WHICH WILL EXIST DURING THE ACTUAL "QUESTIONING".

DURING YOUR INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE SUBJECT, YOU SHOULD INFORM HIM AS TO THE ROLE THE INTERPRETER WILL PLAY DURING THE "QUESTIONING", WHICH IS SIMPLY TO GIVE AN ACCURATE TRANSLATION OF EVERYTHING SAID BETWEEN YOU AND THE SUBJECT.

AT THIS TIME, INSTRUCT THE SUBJECT TO SPEAK DIRECTLY TO YOU - NOT TO THE INTERPRETER, AND WHILE SPEAKING, TO LOOK DIRECTLY AT YOU - NOT AT THE INTERPRETER.

INSTRUCT THE SUBJECT TO USE SIMPLE DIRECT LANGUAGE AND TO AVOID USING PHRASES SUCH AS "TELL HIM THAT...." OR "I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU SAY THAT...."

C-26

## E. RECORDING AND REPORTING

THE INTERPRETER SHOULD ASSIST YOU IN PREPARING THE RECORD AND REPORT OF THE "QUESTIONING". THIS WILL INSURE THAT THERE ARE NO MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF WHAT THE SUBJECT HAS SAID AND THAT YOU HAVE ACCURATELY ASSESSED HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF MIND. IF THERE ARE TO BE ADDITIONAL "QUESTIONING" SESSIONS, YOU CAN NOW PROPERLY TAILOR YOUR TECHNIQUE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SUBJECT'S PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE.

## VI. SUMMARY

REMEMBER, YOUR INTERPRETER CAN SPELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUCCESS AND FAILURE. IF YOU MUST USE AN INTERPRETER, USE HIM PROPERLY. CONSIDER THE REQUIREMENTS, TAKE CARE IN SELECTION, TRAIN HIM WELL, AND USE THE CORRECT TECHNIQUES.

* WHEN USING AN INTERPRETER IN A CLASSROOM SITUATION, IF THERE ARE TWO INSTRUCTORS, THE INTERPRETER MUST WORK TWICE AS HARD. IF THERE ARE THREE INSTRUCTORS, THE INTERPRETER MUST WORK THREE TIMES AS HARD.

NO MATTER HOW BADLY THE INSTRUCTOR EXPRESSES HIMSELF, THE INTERPRETER ALWAYS MAKES HIM SOUND GOOD.

D-0

# SELECTION OF "QUESTIONERS"

I. GENERAL.

THE USE OF PROPERLY QUALIFIED AND THOROUGHLY TRAINED "QUESTIONERS" IS A FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE EFFICIENT EXPLOITATION OF SUBJECTS WHO ARE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION.

II. QUALIFICATIONS OF CHIEF IMPORTANCE TO A "QUESTIONER"

D-1 A. ENOUGH OPERATIONAL TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE TO PERMIT QUICK RECOGNITION OF LEADS.

D-2 B. FAMILIARITY WITH THE LANGUAGE TO BE USED.

D-3 C. EXTENSIVE BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SUBJECT'S NATIVE COUNTRY (AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, IF EMPLOYED BY ONE)

D-4 D. A GENUINE UNDERSTANDING OF THE SOURCE AS A PERSON.

OF THE FOUR TRAITS LISTED, A GENUINE INSIGHT INTO THE SUBJECT'S CHARACTER AND MOTIVES IS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT.

III. PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF A "QUESTIONER"

THE "QUESTIONER" SHOULD POSSESS SUITABLE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS WHICH WILL ENABLE HIM TO GAIN THE COOPERATION OF THE SUBJECT, SOME OF WHICH ARE LISTED BELOW:

D-5 MOTIVATION: THE DEGREE OF A "QUESTIONER'S" SUCCESS IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO HIS DEGREE OF MOTIVATION. [redacted] HIS MENTAL ATTITUDE TO DO A GOOD JOB IS FELT BY THE SUBJECT AND INCREASES CHANCES OF COOPERATION.

D-6 ALERTNESS: A "QUESTIONER" MUST WATCH FOR ANY INDICATON THAT THE SUBJECT IS WITHHOLDING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION; FOR ANY TENDENCY TO RESIST FURTHER QUESTIONING, FOR DIMINISHING RESISTANCE, FOR CONTRADICTIONS, ETC.

"QUESTIONER" MUST BE CONSTANTLY AWARE OF THE SHIFTING ATTITUDES WHICH NORMALLY CHARACTERIZE A SUBJECT'S REACTION TO "QUESTIONING". HE MUST NOTE THE SUBJECT'S EVERY GESTURE, WORD, AND VOICE INFLECTION AND BE ABLE TO DETERMINE WHY THE SUBJECT IS IN A CERTAIN MOOD OR WHY HIS MOOD SUDDENLY CHANGED. [redacted]

D-7 PATIENCE AND TACT: A "QUESTIONER" DISPLAYING PATIENCE AND TACT WILL BE ABLE TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN A FAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE BETWEEN HIMSELF AND THE SUBJECT. THE DISPLAY OF IMPATIENCE WILL ENCOURAGE THE RESISTANT SUBJECT TO REMAIN UNRESPONSIVE EVEN LONGER.

D-8 *q. CREDIBILITY: A "QUESTIONER" MUST MAINTAIN CREDIBILITY WITH THE SUBJECT. FAILURE TO PRODUCE MATERIAL REWARDS WHEN PROMISED MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT FUTURE INTERVIEWS.

D-9 *r. OBJECTIVITY: A "QUESTIONER" MUST HAVE THE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN A DISPASSIONATE MENTAL ATTITUDE REGARDLESS OF THE EMOTIONAL REACTIONS HE MAY ACTUALLY EXPERIENCE OR MAY SIMULATE DURING THE "QUESTIONING".

D-10 *s. SELF CONTROL: A "QUESTIONER" MUST HAVE AN EXCEPTIONAL DEGREE OF SELF CONTROL TO AVOID DISPLAYS OF GENUINE ANGER, IRRITATION, SYMPATHY, OR WEARINESS WHICH MAY CAUSE HIM TO LOSE THE INITIATIVE DURING THE "QUESTIONING".

D-11 *u. ADAPTABILITY: A "QUESTIONER" MUST BE ABLE TO ADAPT HIMSELF TO THE MANY AND VARIED PERSONALITIES WHICH HE MAY ENCOUNTER, TO SMOOTHLY SHIFT HIS TECHNIQUES AND APPROACHES DURING INTERVIEWS. HE MUST ALSO BE ABLE TO ADAPT HIMSELF TO THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT WHICH OFTEN WILL REQUIRE HIM TO FUNCTION UNDER A VARIETY OF UNFAVORABLE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

D-12 G. PERSERVERANCE: PERSERVERANCE MAKES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A "QUESTIONER" WHO IS MERELY GOOD AND ONE WHO IS SUPERIOR. A "QUESTIONER" WHO BECOMES EASILY DISCOURAGED BY OPPOSITION, NONCOOPERATION, AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES, WILL NEITHER AGGRESSIVELY PURSUE THE OBJECTIVE TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION NOR SEEK LEADS TO OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION.

D-13 H. APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOR: A NEAT, ORGANIZED, AND PROFESSIONAL APPEARANCE WILL FAVORABLY INFLUENCE THE SUBJECT. A FIRM, DELIBERATE, AND BUSINESSLIKE MANNER OF SPEECH AND ATTITUDE WILL CREATE THE PROPER ENVIRONMENT FOR A SUCCESSFUL "QUESTIONING". IF A "QUESTIONER'S" PERSONAL MANNER REFLECTS FAIRNESS, STRENGTH, AND EFFICIENCY, THE SUBJECT MAY PROVE MORE COOPERATIVE AND RECEPTIVE TO QUESTIONING.

## III. SPECIAL SKILLS AND ABILITIES

A "QUESTIONER" MUST POSSESS, OR ACQUIRE THROUGH TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE, A NUMBER OF SPECIAL SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE.

D-14 A. WRITING AND SPEAKING ABILITY: "QUESTIONING" IS NOT AN END IN ITSELF. ITS FULL VALUE CAN ONLY BE REALIZED WITH THE TIMELY DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED, IN A FORM USABLE TO THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES. THEREFORE, A "QUESTIONER" MUST BE ABLE TO PREPARE AND PRESENT WRITTEN/ORAL REPORTS IN A CLEAR, COMPLETE, CONCISE, AND ACCURATE MANNER.

D-15 B. LINGUISTIC SKILL: ALTHOUGH A TRAINED "QUESTIONER" CAN SUCCESSFULLY WORK THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY A "QUESTIONER" WHO IS FLUENT IN THE SUBJECT'S NATIVE LANGUAGE WILL BE MORE TIMELY AND COMPREHENSIVE. PROFICIENCY IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SHOULD INCLUDE A KNOWLEDGE OF MILITARY TERMS, IDIOMS, ABBREVIATIONS, SLANG AND LOCAL DIALECTS.

D-16 C. SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE: THE NATURE OF EXPLOITATION REQUIRES THAT A "QUESTIONER" HAVE SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE:

D-17 1. KNOWLEDGE OF THE ORGANIZATION, METHODS OF OPERATION, AND MISSION OF HIS OWN ESTABLISHMENT AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE SUBJECT.

D-17 2. KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND CULTURE OF THE AREA IN WHICH HE IS OPERATING AND OF THE SUBJECT'S HOME COUNTRY. EVEN A RESISTANT SUBJECT WILL SOMETIMES DISCUSS NON-TACTICAL TOPICS, AND A KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS OR POLITICS OF HIS HOME COUNTRY MAY BE USED TO INDUCE HIM TO TALK. ONCE HE HAS STARTED TO TALK, THE "QUESTIONER" MAY THEN GRADUALLY INTRODUCE SIGNIFICANT TOPICS INTO THE DISCUSSION.

D-18 D. TRAINING IN "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A TECHNIQUE DEPENDS ON THE PROPER SELECTION AND MATCHING OF THE TECHNIQUE TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT.

D-19 E. UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC PSYCHOLOGY. A "QUESTIONER" CAN BEST ADAPT HIMSELF TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT IF HE HAS AN UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS, MOTIVATIONS, INHIBITIONS, AND ATTITUDES.

IV. CONCLUSION

A "QUESTIONER" SHOULD REMEMBER THAT HE AND THE SUBJECT ARE OFTEN WORKING AT CROSS PURPOSES NOT BECAUSE THE SUBJECT IS MALEVOLENTLY WITHHOLDING OR MISLEADING BUT SIMPLY BECAUSE WHAT HE WANTS FROM THE SITUATION IS NOT WHAT THE "QUESTIONER" WANTS.

A "QUESTIONER'S" GOAL IS TO OBTAIN FACTS CONCERNING SOMETHING ABOUT WHICH HE FEELS THE SUBJECT HAS ACQUIRED INFORMATION. BUT THE SUBJECT IS NOT CONCERNED WITH COMMUNICATING THIS INFORMAION TO HIS "QUESTIONER"; HE IS CONCERNED WITH "WHAT SORT OF IMPRESSION AM I MAKING?" AND "WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO ME NOW?"

THE SKILLED "QUESTIONER" CAN SAVE A GREAT DEAL OF TIME BY UDERSTANDING THE EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF THE SUBJECT AND RELIEVING THE FEAR WHICH HE FEELS WHEN HE IS SUBJECTED TO "QUESTIONING". SO SIMPLE A MATTER AS GREETING A SUBJECT BY HIS NAME AT THE OPENING OF A SESSION ESTABLISHES IN HIS MIND THE COMFORTING AWARENESS THAT HE IS CONSIDERED AS A PERSON, NOT A SQUEEZABLE SPONGE. WITH THIS UNDERSTANDING ESTABLISHED, THE QUESTIONING CAN MOVE ON TO IMPERSONAL MATTERS AND WILL NOT LATER BE INTERRUPTED BY IRRELEVANT ANSWERS DESIGNED NOT TO PROVIDE FACTS BUT TO PROVE THAT THE SUBJECT IS A RESPECTABLE MEMBER OF THE HUMAN RACE.

ALTHOUGH IT IS OFTEN NECESSARY TO TRICK A SUBJECT INTO TELLING WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW, ESPECIALLY IN COUNTER INTELLIGENCE "QUESTIONING", THE INITIAL QUESTION WHICH A "QUESTIONER" ASKS HIMSELF SHOULD BE, "HOW CAN I MAKE HIM WANT TO TELL ME WHAT HE KNOWS?" RATHER THAN "HOW CAN I TRAP HIM INTO TELLING WHAT HE KNOWS?"

IF THE SUBJECT IS GENUINELY HOSTILE FOR IDEOLOGICAL REASONS, TECHNIQUES FOR MANIPULATION ARE IN ORDER. BUT THE ASSUMPTION OF HOSTILITY, OR THE USE OF PRESSURE TACTICS AT THE FIRST ENCOUNTER, MAY MAKE A SUBJECT RESISTANT WHO WOULD HAVE RESPONDED TO RECOGNITION OF INDIVIDUALITY AND AN INITIAL ASSUMPTION OF GOOD WILL.

E-0 DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT OF A FACILITY

I. ADMINISTRATIVE/DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

THE FACILITY SHOULD BE DESIGNED FOR EXPECTED CAPACITY. THE NUMBER OF "QUESTIONING" ROOMS AND DETENTION CELLS REQUIRED IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE FLOW OF PRISONERS AND THE AVAILABILITY OF "QUESTIONERS". IF POSSIBLE, ALL ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE UNDER ONE ROOF, TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

E-1 A. CENTRAL RECEPTION ENTRYWAY FOR ADMITTING ALL PERSONNEL.

E-2 B. SUPERVISORS' OFFICES.

E-3 C. OPERATIONS ROOM.

E-4 D. STAFF OFFICE FOR PLANNING AND REPORTS PREPARATION.

E-5 E. SLEEPING QUARTERS FOR OFF DUTY GUARDS TO REST.

E-6 F. FILE ROOM.

E-7 G. PROCESSING ROOM FOR PRISONERS WITH A STORAGE AREA FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS.

E-8 H. MEDICAL TREATMENT ROOM WITH A SHOWER FOR EXAMINING AND TREATING PRISONERS.

E-9 I. KITCHEN FACILITY FOR PREPARING ALL MEALS FOR PRISONERS.

## II. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

E-10 A. SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED IN A REASONABLY SECURE AREA. SECURE FROM DEMONSTRATIONS, RIOTS, ETC.

E-11 B. SHOULD NOT BE EASILY OBSERVED FROM OUTSIDE BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL.

E-12 C. SHOULD BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND AN ATTACK.

E-13 D. BACK-UP UTILITIES, ELECTRICITY, WATER, ETC.

E-14 E. OVERHEAD AND BUNKER PROTECTION FROM SHELLING.

E-15 F. BUNKERS OUTSIDE THE FACILITY WITH GOOD FIELDS OF FIRE.

E-16 G. FIRING PORTS IN THE OUTSIDE WALL OF THE FACILITY.

E-17 H. EXTERNAL FENCING OF DENSE MATERIAL TO DETONATE ROCKETS.

E-18 I. ENTRY AND EXIT OF ALL PERSONNEL MUST BE STRICTLY CONTROLLED BY A SYSTEM OF BADGES, WITH PHOTOS, IDENTIFYING PERSONNEL AND INDICATING AREAS OF ACCESS (e.g. DIFFERENT COLOR BACKGROUNDS). BADGES NEVER LEAVE THE FACILITY. THEY ARE PICKED UP AND TURNED AT RECEPTION.

E-19 J. VEHICLE ENTRY SHOULD BE LIMITED TO OFFICIAL VEHICLES AND CONTROLLED BY A DOUBLE GATE BARRIER.

E-20 K. PARKING AREAS SHOULD BE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE FACILITY AND AWAY FROM THE OUTSIDE WALL.

III. CELL BLOCK PLANNING

E-21 A. CELLS SHOULD BE ABOUT 3 METERS LONG AND 2 METERS WIDE.

E-22 B. CEILING SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 3 METERS HIGH WITH SCREENED PROTECTION FOR THE LIGHT.

E-23 C. CELL DOORS SHOULD BE OF HEAVY STEEL WITH JUDAS PORT FOR VIEWING AND SEPARATE PORT FOR PUTTING FOOD AND WATER INTO THE CELL. (THE SLAMMING OF A HEAVY STEEL DOOR IMPRESSES UPON THE SUBJCT THAT HE IS CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD.)

E-24 D. WINDOW SHOULD BE SET HIGH IN THE WALL WITH THE CAPABILITY OF BLOCKING OUT LIGHT. (THIS ALLOWS THE "QUESTIONER" TO BE ABLE TO DISRUPT THE SUBJECT'S SENSE OF TIME, DAY AND NIGHT.)

E-25 E. HEAT, AIR AND LIGHT ~~SHOULD~~ MAY BE EXTERNALLY CONTROLLED, BUT NOT TO THE POINT OF TORTURE.

E-26 F. BEDDING SHOULD BE MINIMAL - COT AND BLANKET - NO MATTRESS. (THE IDEA IS TO PREVENT THE SUBJECT FROM RELAXING ~~AND RECOVERING FROM SHOCK~~.)

E-27 G. ~~THERE SHOULD BE~~ IF THERE ARE NO BUILT-IN TOILET FACILITIES, ~~THE SUBJECT SHOULD HAVE TO ASK TO RELIEVE HIMSELF.~~ ~~THEN~~ HE SHOULD EITHER BE GIVEN A BUCKET OR ESCORTED BY A GUARD TO THE LATRINE. THE GUARD STAYS AT HIS SIDE THE ENTIRE TIME HE IS IN THE LATRINE.

E-28 H. CELLS SHOULD BE SOUNDPROOFED OR INSULATED FROM EACH OTHER.

E-29 I. THERE SHOULD BE ONE OR TWO PLUSH CELLS FOR COOPERATIVE PRISONERS.

E-30 J. ONLY AUTHORIZED PERSONS SHOULD BE ALLOWED ACCESS TO THE CELLS.

E-31 K. THE CELL BLOCK SHOULD HAVE A SECURE TRAVEL ROUTE TO THE "QUESTIONING" ROOMS.

E-32 L. ONLY ONE SUBJECT SHOULD BE MOVED AT A TIME AND HE SHOULD BE BLINDFOLDED.

E-33 M. THE HALLWAY OUTSIDE THE CELLS SHOULD HAVE A SERIES OF FLASHING LIGHTS AS A WARNING TO INDICATE WHEN A SUBJECT IS BEING MOVED.

## IV. THE "QUESTIONING" ROOM

THE "QUESTIONING" ROOM IS THE BATTLEFIELD UPON WHICH THE "QUESTIONER" AND THE SUBJECT MEET. HOWEVER, THE "QUESTIONER" HAS THE ADVANTAGE IN THAT HE HAS TOTAL CONTROL OVER THE SUBJECT AND HIS ENVIRONMENT.

ALTHOUGH VARIOUS SITUATIONS MAY REQUIRE SPECIAL EQUIPMENT OR ARRANGEMENTS, HERE IS A BASIC LIST OF DESIRED EQUIPMENT AND A PREFERRED ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOM AND ITS FURNITURE.

E-34 A. SHOULD BE AT LEAST 3 X 4 METERS WITH ONLY ONE ENTRANCE.

E-35 B. NO WINDOWS, OR WINDOWS THAT CAN BE COMPLETELY BLACKED OUT.

E-36 C. SHOULD BE SOUNDPROOFED AND CARPETED.

E-37 D. SHOULD BE FREE OF DISTRACTIONS, WITH BARE WALLS. THE SUGGESTED COLOR SCHEME IS AN OFF-WHITE FOR THE ENTIRE ROOM.

E-38 E. SHOULD HAVE A WARNING SIGN OR LIGHT OUTSIDE THE ROOM TO PREVENT INTERRUPTIONS WHEN A "QUESTIONING" IS BEING CONDUCTED.

E-39 F. SHOULD HAVE A TWO-WAY MIRROR INSTALLED IN THE WALL BEHIND THE "QUESTIONER" SO THAT THE SUBJECT'S REACTIONS CAN BE OBSERVED OR PHOTOGRAPHED; HOWEVER, CERTAIN PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN:

1. DO NOT PLACE THE MIRROR WHERE THE PRISONER CAN OBSERVE HIMSELF, THE ACTIVITIES OF THE "QUESTIONER" BEHIND THE DESK, OR SEE THE REFLECTION OF THE DOOR.

2. THE AREA BEHIND THE MIRROR SHOULD BE AN ENCLOSED, DARKENED ROOM, WITH AN INSIDE LATCH ON THE DOOR TO PREVENT ENTRY WHILE OBSERVATION IS IN PROGRESS.

3. THE PERSON OBSERVING CANNOT SMOKE, LIGHT A MATCH OR IN ANY WAY INTRODUCE LIGHT INTO THE DARKENED ROOM DURING OBSERVATION. *

E-40 G. SHOULD HAVE BUILT-IN RECORDING FACILITIES, WITH A HIDDEN SWITCH FOR EITHER ACTIVATING THE RECORDER OR SIGNALING AN ASSISTANT TO DO SO.

1. THE MICROPHONES SHOULD BE HIDDEN, IN THE TABLE, WALL, CEILING, ETC.; BUT, IN ANY LOCATION, MUST BE ABLE TO GIVE A CLEAR REPRODUCTION OF THE CONVERSATION.

2. THERE SHOULD BE A BACK-UP RECORDER AVAILABLE IN CASE THE FIRST MALFUNCTIONS. IT SHOULD BE LOADED AND READY TO TURN ON WHEN THE FIRST BEGINS TO RUN OUT OF TAPE.

3. RECORDING THE "QUESTIONING" PERMITS YOU TO QUESTION THE SUBJECT WITHOUT HAVING TO TAKE NOTES, THUS LEAVING THE TABLE BARE IN FRONT OF HIM WITH NO DISTRACTING PAPERS.

4. ONCE HE HAS BEGUN TO TALK, YOU DO NOT WANT TO BREAK THE RHYTHM OF THE "QUESTIONING". THE SIGHT OF YOU WRITING DOWN HIS EVERY WORD CAN UNNERVE HIM AND MAKE HIM RELUCTANT TO TALK.

5. REMEMBER, YOU ARE "QUESTIONING" THE SUBJECT BECAUSE HE IS WITHHOLDING INFORMATION YOU DESIRE, AND YOU MUST DRAW IT FROM HIM. THE MICROPHONES AND RECORDERS ASSIST YOU IN MAINTAINING THE MOMENTUM AND ATMOSPHERE OF THE "QUESTIONING".

6. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RECORD EVERYTHING THAT IS SAID, ONLY THE CRUCIAL PORTIONS OF THE "QUESTIONING". REMEMBER THAT YOU WILL HAVE TO REVIEW THE TAPES AND THEY MAY HAVE TO BE TRANSCRIBED AT A LATER DATE.

7. RECORDINGS ARE AN INVALUABLE AID IN PREPARING FOR THE NEXT SESSION BECAUSE YOU CAN GO BACK OVER ANY PORTION OF THE "QUESTIONING" FOR LEADS OR COMPARE ANSWERS GIVEN AT DIFFERENT TIMES. THEY CAN BE PLAYED BACK TO PREVENT DENIAL OF ADMISSIONS.

8. TAPES CAN BE EDITED AND SPLICED, WITH EFFECTIVE RESULTS, IF THE TAMPERING CAN BE KEPT HIDDEN. FOR INSTANCE, IT IS MORE EFFECTIVE FOR A SUBJECT TO HEAR A TAPED CONFESSION OF AN ACCOMPLICE THAN TO MERELY BE TOLD BY THE "QUESTIONER" THAT HE HAS CONFESSED.

9. RECORDINGS CAN BE USED BY THE "QUESTIONER" TO STUDY HIS MISTAKES AND HIS MOST EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES. EXCEPTIONALLY INSTRUCTIVE "QUESTIONINGS" OR PORTIONS THEREOF, CAN BE USED IN THE TRAINING OF OTHERS.

E-41 H. CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION OR A VIDEO TAPE RECORDER IS ANOTHER VALUABLE AID DURING "QUESTIONING". VIDEO TAPES CAN BE REVIEWED TO OBSERVE THE SUBJECT'S REACTIONS TO CERTAIN KEY QUESTIONS. AS WITH TAPE RECORDERS, THERE SHOULD BE A BACK-UP SYSTEM.

E-42 I. THERE SHOULD NOT BE A TELEPHONE IN THE ROOM. IT IS A VISIBLE LINK TO THE OUTSIDE AND ITS PRESENCE MAKES THE SUBJECT FEEL LESS CUT OFF.

ALL CONTROLS FOR LIGHTS, RECORDERS, SIGNALS, ETC. SHOULD BE LOCATED SO THAT YOU CAN EASILY USE THEM WITHOUT ALERTING THE SUBJECT.

NOT EVERY ROOM NEEDS TO BE FULLY EQUIPPED OR IDENTICALLY EQUIPPED.

1. FOR SUBJECTS WHOSE POTENTIAL FOR EXPLOITATION IS NOT VERY HIGH, SIMPLY A ROOM WITH A RECORDER IS SUFFICIENT.

2. AS A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE SUBJECT BECOMES MORE COOPERATIVE, "QUESTIONING" CAN BE CONTINUED IN A ROOM WHICH HAS A MORE FRIENDLY AND INFORMAL ATMOSPHERE, WITH EASY CHAIRS, CIGARETTES, BEVERAGES, ETC. IN ORDER TO RELAX THE SUBJECT AND INDUCE HIS CONTINUED COOPERATION.

E-43 V. <u>TRAINING OF FACILITY PERSONNEL</u>

ALL PERSONNEL UTILIZED IN THE FACILITY ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE FACILITY CHIEF FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL MATTERS, BUT SHOULD ONLY TAKE ORDERS FROM THE "QUESTIONER" IN MATTERS DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT.

E-43 A. THEY MUST BE THOROUGHLY INDOCTRINATED ON THE INTELLIGENCE ASPECTS OF THEIR JOBS. THE NEED-TO-KNOW PRINCIPLE APPLIES.

E-44 B. THEY MUST UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR PARTICULAR FUNCTION IN THE "QUESTIONING" PROCESS, AND HOW IT CONTRIBUTES TO A SUCCESSFUL EXPLOITATION.

E-45 C. PROCESSING PERSONNEL MUST UNDERSTAND SUBJECT HANDLING PROCEDURES AND DESIRED RESULTS.

E-46 D. MEDICAL PERSONNEL (YOU MAY WANT TO HAVE THE SUBJECT EXAMINED BY A NURSE).

E-47 E. FILES PERSONNEL ARE TRAINED IN ACCURATELY CHECKING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE SUBJECT AND RELAYING THE RESULTS TO THE "QUESTIONER".

E-48 F. EXTERNAL SECURITY PERSONNEL NEED ONLY UNDERSTAND MATTERS DEALING WITH THE PROTECTION OF THE FACILITY AND PREVENTING UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY TO THE FACILITY.

E-49 G. INTERNAL GUARD PERSONNEL MUST UNDERSTAND WHAT PSYCHOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES THE "QUESTIONER" IS TRYING TO OBTAIN THROUGH THEIR HANDLING OF THE SUBJECT.

E-50 VI. TRAINING OF INTERNAL GUARDS

E-50 A. MUST HAVE UNDERGONE A THOROUGH BACKGROUND SECURITY CHECK.

E-51 B. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.

E-52 C. MUST UNDERSTAND THE LIMITATIONS ON PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH THE SUBJECT.

E-53 D. MUST UNDERSTAND THE TECHNIQUES USED AND REASONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF THE SUBJECT.

E-54 E. MUST MOVE SUBJECTS FROM THEIR CELLS TO THE "QUESTIONING" ROOMS WITHOUT ALLOWING THEM TO SEE OR BE SEEN BY OTHER PRISONERS.

THIS SEGREGATION GIVES THE COOPERATIVE SUBJECT A PLAUSIBLE COVER STORY WHEN HE IS LATER MOVED TO ANOTHER COMPOUND WHERE HE MUST LIVE WITH OTHER PRISONERS. NONE OF THEM WILL BE AWARE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME HE WAS QUESTIONED OR WHERE HE WAS DETAINED, AND HE CAN DENY GIVING ANY INFORMATION AT ALL.

F-0 ARREST AND HANDLING OF SUBJECTS

I. APPREHENSION

F-1 A. THE MANNER AND TIMING OF ARREST CAN CONTRIBUTE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE "QUESTIONER'S" PURPOSE AND SHOULD BE PLANNED TO ACHIEVE SURPRISE AND THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF MENTAL DISCOMFORT. HE SHOULD THEREFORE BE ARRESTED AT A MOMENT WHEN HE LEAST EXPECTS IT AND WHEN HIS MENTAL AND PHYSICAL RESISTANCE IS AT ITS LOWEST.

-1 THE IDEAL TIME AT WHICH TO MAKE AN ARREST IS IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING. WHEN ARRESTED AT THIS TIME, MOST SUBJECTS EXPERIENCE INTENSE FEELINGS OF SHOCK, INSECURITY, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS AND FOR THE MOST PART HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY ADJUSTING TO THE SITUATION.

F-2 B. AS TO THE MANNER OF THE ARREST, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE ARRESTING PARTY BEHAVE IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO IMPRESS THE SUBJECT WITH THEIR EFFICIENCY. THE SUBJECT SHOULD BE RUDELY AWAKENED AND IMMEDIATELY BLINDFOLDED AND HANDCUFFED. THE ARRESTING PARTY SHOULD THEN APPLY THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE:

F-3 C. SEARCH

SEARCH FOR WEAPONS. EQUIPMENT, OR DOCUMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE. ALL MATERIALS OBTAINED SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE SUBJECT TO THE "QUESTIONING" FACILITY. NO SOUVENIRS!

F-4 D. SILENCE FROM THE MOMENT OF APPREHENSION TO INITIAL QUESTIONING, PRISONERS MAY BE REQUIRED TO

~~PRISONERS SHOULD~~ MAINTAIN SILENCE AT ALL TIMES, AND NOT ~~THEY SHOULD NEVER~~ BE ALLOWED TO SPEAK TO EACH OTHER. THE ARRESTING PARTY SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO SPEAK TO THE PRISONERS ONLY AS NECESSARY. THEY ARE NOT TO "QUESTION" THE PRISONERS. THAT IS THE JOB OF THE "QUESTIONER".

F-5 E. SEGREGATE

PRISONERS ~~SHOULD~~ MAY BE SEGREGATED ~~IMMEDIATELY.~~ AND [illegible] ISOLATION, BOTH PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL. ~~MUST~~ BE MAINTAINED FROM THE MOMENT OF APPREHENSION, [illegible] BUT NOT TO INITIAL QUEST[illegible] FOR A PERIOD [illegible] TO CONSTITUTE TORTURE [illegible]

F-6 F. SPEED TO THE FACILITY

PRISONERS SHOULD BE TRANSPORTED TO THE "QUESTIONING" FACILITY IN A CLOSED VEHICLE BY WAY OF A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE TO PREVENT HIS DETECTING WHERE HE IS BEING HELD.

F-7 G. THE ARRESTING PARTY SHOULD USE ONLY SUFFICIENT FORCE TO EFFECT THE ARREST. NO VIOLENCE! IF THEY BREAK THE SUBJECT'S JAW, HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS DURING THE "QUESTIONING".

F-8 H. A "QUESTIONER" SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE ARREST BECAUSE THE SUBJECT WILL REACT TO HIM QUITE DIFFERENTLY IF HE HAS NEVER SEEN HIM BEFORE. A "QUESTIONER" SHOULD RECIEVE A COMPLETE REPORT FROM THE CHIEF OF THE ARRESTING PARTY WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES DURING THE ARREST, A LIST OF ITEMS TAKEN FROM THE SUBJECT, AND ANY STATEMENTS MADE BY THE SUBJECT.

II. HANDLING UPON ARRIVAL AT THE FACILITY

F-9 A. SUBJECT IS BROUGHT INTO THE FACILITY BLINDFOLDED AND HANDCUFFED AND SHOULD REMAIN SO DURING THE ENTIRE PROCESSING.

F-10 B. ANY TIME THE SUBJECT IS MOVED FOR ANY REASON, HE SHOULD BE BLINDFOLDED AND HANDCUFFED.

F-11 C. SUBJECT SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO COMPLY IMMEDIATELY AND PRECISELY WITH ALL INSTRUCTIONS.

F-12 D. ALL ITEMS BELONGING TO THE SUBJECT ARE INVENTORIED AND STORED, WITH A COPY OF THE LIST GOING TO THE "QUESTIONER". *

F-13 E. SUBJECT IS FINGERPRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED, USING CAUTION WHEN REMOVING BLINDFOLD.

F-14 F. SUBJECT IS COMPLETELY STRIPPED AND TOLD TO TAKE A SHOWER. BLINDFOLD REMAINS IN PLACE WHILE SHOWERING AND GUARD WATCHES THROUGHOUT.

F-14 G. SUBJECT IS GIVEN A THOROUGH MEDICAL EXAMINATION. INCLUDING ALL BODY CAVITIES. BY THE FACILITY DOCTOR OR NURSE.

F-15 H. SUBJECT IS PROVIDED WITH ILL-FITTING CLOTHING (FAMILIAR CLOTHING REINFORCES IDENTITY AND THUS THE CAPACITY FOR RESISTANCE).

F-16 I. SUBJECT IS THEN TAKEN TO AN INDIVIDUAL CELL WHERE THE BLINDFOLD AND HANDCUFFS ARE REMOVED AFTER HE ENTERS THE CELL.

F-17 J. SUBJECT IS NOT PERMITTED READING MATTER OF ANY KIND.

F-18 K. TOTAL ISOLATION SHOULD BE MAINTAINED UNTIL AFTER THE FIRST "QUESTIONING" SESSION. CONDITIONS CAN BE ADJUSTED AFTER THIS SESSION.

F-19 L. SUBJECT SHOULD BE MADE TO BELIEVE THAT HE HAS BEEN FORSAKEN BY HIS COMRADES.

F-20 M. THROUGHOUT HIS DETENTION, SUBJECT MUST BE CONVINCED THAT HIS "QUESTIONER" CONTROLS HIS ULTIMATE DESTINY, AND THAT HIS ABSOLUTE COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL TO SURVIVAL.

G-0 SCREENING OF SUBJECTS

# SCREENING OF SUBJECTS

I. GENERAL

G-1 A. SCREENING IS THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING BACKGROUND BIOGRAPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DATA FROM SUBJECTS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE FUTURE HANDLING. FOR EXAMPLE, CUSTOMS SCREENS TRAVELERS TO IDENTIFY SUSPECTS WHO FIT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF A SMUGGLER. THOSE WHO DO ARE THEN DETAINED FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING AND SEARCHING.

THE SCREENING OF LARGE GROUPS OF PRISONERS SUCH AS P.O.W.'s OR REFUGEES PRIOR TO "QUESTIONING" HAS A SIMILAR PURPOSE. ONLY SUBJECTS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE VALUE SHOULD BE SELECTED FOR "QUESTIONING".

G-2 B. THE SCREENER SHOULD CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTORS WHEN MAKING SELECTIONS:

1. OVERALL INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS AND PRIORITIES.
2. HOUSING CAPACITY AND NUMBER OF "QUESTIONERS" AVAILABLE.
3. ESTIMATED INTELLIGENCE POTENTIAL OF THE SUBJECT.

C. THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES WILL AID THE SCREENER IN ESTABLISHING THE PRIORITY AND POTENTIAL OF A SUBJECT:

G-3 PRIORITY "A" - SUBJECTS WHO ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE: TECHNICAL OR SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE, NAMES OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS WORKING FOR THE OPPOSITION, DIRECT INVOLVEMENT IN SUBVERSIVE ACTS.

-physicists
-chemists
-satellites
- etc. etc.

G-4 PRIORITY "B" - SUBJECTS WHO HAVE OTHER INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE ON A SUBJECT THAT WARRANTS "QUESTIONING", SUCH AS INFORMATION OF IMMEDIATE TACTICAL VALUE.

G-5 PRIORITY "C" - SUBJECTS WHO HAVE INFORMATION WHICH CAN BE USED TO VERIFY OR CORROBORATE OTHER INFORMATION.

G-6 PRIORITY "D" - SUBJECTS WHO HAVE NO INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE.

D. SCREENING SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN THE "QUESTIONER" BECAUSE THERE IS AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE IN WHAT THE TWO ARE TRYING TO OBTAIN. THE SCREENER WANTS TO OBTAIN PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT HIMSELF. THE "QUESTIONER" WANTS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION TO SATISFY SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

E. THE TASK OF SCREENING IS MADE EASIER BY THE FACT THAT THE SCREENER IS INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT. MOST SUBJECTS WILL SPEAK WITH SOME FREEDOM ABOUT CHILDHOOD EVENTS AND FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS. EVEN A PROVOCATEUR WHO IS TRAINED TO RECITE A COVER STORY AND SUBSTITUTES A FICTICIOUS PERSON FOR HIS FATHER WILL DISCLOSE SOME OF HIS FEELINGS ABOUT HIS REAL FATHER.

F. IF THE SCREENER CAN PUT THE SUBJECT AT EASE, HE IS UNLIKELY TO FEEL THAT A CASUAL CONVERSATION ABOUT HIMSELF IS DANGEROUS. FOR EXAMPLE, ROUTINE QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOL TEACHERS, EMPLOYERS, OR GROUP LEADERS WILL LEAD THE SUBJECT TO REVEAL HOW HE FEELS ABOUT HIS PARENTS, SUPERIORS, AND OTHERS OF EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCE TO HIM BECAUSE OF ASSOCIATIVE LINKS IN HIS MIND.

G-7 II. INTELLIGENCE CATEGORIES

THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES ARE EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF SUBJECTS WHO MOST FREQUENTLY PROVIDE INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE:

G-7 A. TRAVELLERS

ARE USUALLY INTERVIEWED, DEBRIEFED, OR QUESTIONED THROUGH TECHNIQUES OF ELICITATION. THEY ARE ONLY "QUESTIONED", IF THEY ALSO FALL INTO ONE OF THE OTHER CATEGORIES.

Why do these return.
- love of country // family
- trained by Soviets??

G-8 B. REPATRIATES

SOMETIMES "QUESTIONED". BUT OTHER TECHNIQUES USED MORE OFTEN.

G-9 C. DEFECTORS, ESCAPEES AND REFUGEES

ARE NORMALLY "QUESTIONED" SUFFICIENTLY TO TEST BONA FIDES. HOWEVER, REMEMBER THAT BONA FIDES CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED CONCLUSIVELY BY "QUESTIONING" ALONE. EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THE OPPOSITION IS WELL AWARE OF THIS CHANNEL AS A MEANS OF PLANTING THEIR AGENTS IN TARGET COUNTRIES.

G-10 D. AGENTS

ARE MORE FREQUENTLY DEBRIEFED THAN "QUESTIONED". IF IT IS ESTABLISHED THAT AN AGENT BELONGS TO ONE OF THE NEXT THREE CATEGORIES, THEN HE IS "QUESTIONED".

G-11 E. PROVOCATEURS

USUALLY POSE AS DEFECTORS, ESCAPEES, OR-REFUGEES IN ORDER TO PENETRATE EMIGRE GROUPS, AN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, OR OTHER TARGETS ASSIGNED BY THE OPPOSITION. THEY ARE TRAINED IN DECEPTION AND THE USE OF A COVER STORY. DETECTION OF A PROVOCATEUR REQUIRES SKILLED "QUESTIONING".

G-12 F. DOUBLE AGENTS

FREQUENTLY ARE NOT "QUESTIONED" UNLESS IT IS DETERMINED THAT THEY ARE GIVING THE EDGE TO THE OPPOSITION.

G-13 G. FABRICATORS

ARE USUALLY "QUESTIONED" FOR PREVENTIVE REASONS, TO NULLIFY ANY DAMAGE TO YOUR SERVICE. FABRICATORS HAVE LITTLE INTELLIGENCE SIGNIFICANCE BUT ARE NOTORIOUSLY SKILLFUL TIMEWASTERS. THE PROFESSIONAL PEDDLER WITH SEVERAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CONTACTS MAY BE AN EXCEPTION, BUT HE WILL USUALLY GIVE THE EDGE TO A HOST SECURITY SERVICE BECAUSE OTHERWISE HE CANNOT FUNCTION WITH IMPUNITY.

G-14 III. PERSONALITY CATEGORIES

A. THE SCREENING OF INDIVIDUALS PRIOR TO "QUESTIONING" CAN PROVIDE A "QUESTIONER" WITH BACKGROUND DATA WHICH WILL GIVE HIM PSYCHOLOGICAL INSIGHT TO THE SUBJECT. THIS PRELIMINARY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT WILL PERMIT HIM TO SELECT "QUESTIONING" TECHNIQUES MATCHED TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT.

B. A REAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBJECT IS WORTH FAR MORE THAN A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THIS OR THAT CATEGORY TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED. FOR "QUESTIONING" PURPOSES THE WAYS IN WHICH HE DIFFERS FROM THE ABSTRACT CATEGORY MAY BE MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN THE WAYS IN WHICH HE CONFORMS. HOWEVER, THE SCREENER DOES NOT HAVE TIME TO PROBE THE DEPTHS OF EACH SUBJECT'S INDIVIDUALITY AND MUST THEREFORE MAKE USE OF CATEGORIZING.

C. A "QUESTIONER" MUST NOT MAKE THE MISTAKE OF ASSUMING THAT BECAUSE A SUBJECT HAS ONE OR TWO CHARACTERISTICS OF A CATEGORY, THAT HE AUTOMATICALLY BELONGS IN THAT CATEGORY. MOST SUBJECTS WILL SHOW CHARACTERISTICS OF MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY, SOME WILL NOT FIT INTO ANY OF THE CATEGORIES.

D. WITH THESE RESERVATIONS IN MIND, THE FOLLOWING NINE PSYCHOLOGICAL/EMOTIONAL CATEGORIES ARE DESCRIBED. THEY ARE BASED UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT A SUBJECT'S PAST IS ALWAYS REFLECTED IN HIS PRESENT ETHICS AND BEHAVIOR AND THAT ALL INDIVIDUALS, REGARDLESS OF CULTURAL AND GEOGRAPHIC BACKGROUNDS, WILL REACT IN ESSENTIALLY THE SAME WAY TO THE SAME TECHNIQUES.

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G-14 THE ORDERLY-OBSTINATE SUBJECT.

G-15 - THE SUBJECT IN THIS CATEGORY IS OFTEN INTELLECTUAL.

G-15 - HE TENDS TO THINK LOGICALLY AND ACT DELIBERATELY.

G-16 - HE IS PUNCTUAL, ORDERLY, TIDY

G-17 - HE IS FRUGAL, NOT IMPULSIVE

G-18 - HE IS VINDICTIVE OR VENGEFUL

G-18 - HE IS STUBBORN

G-20 - HE IS SECRETIVE, DISINCLINED TO CONFIDE IN OTHERS.

G-21 - HE CONSIDERS HIMSELF SUPERIOR TO OTHER PEOPLE.

G-22 - HE SOMETIMES HAS HIS OWN SYSTEM OF MORALITY.

G-23 - HE AVOIDS ANY REAL COMMITMENT TO ANYTHING.

G-24 - HE IS INTENSELY CONCERNED ABOUT PERSONAL POSSESSIONS, OFTEN CARRYING SHINY COINS, KEEPSAKES, OR OTHER OBJECTS HAVING SYMBOLIC VALUE.

G-25 - HE USUALLY HAS A HISTORY OF ACTIVE REBELLION IN CHILDHOOD.

G-27 - HE HAS DEVELOPED A PROFOUND FEAR AND HATRED OF AUTHORITY.

*

WHEN DEALING WITH AN ORDERLY-OBSTINATE SUBJECT:

G-27 - AVOID THE ROLE OF HOSTILE AUTHORITY.

G-28 - THREATS AND THREATENING GESTURES, TABLE POUNDING,

G-29 POUNCING ON EVASIONS AND LIES, OR ANY SIMILAR AUTHORITATIVE TACTICS WILL ONLY AWAKEN OLD ANXIETIES AND HABITUAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS.

G-30 - TO ATTAIN RAPPORT, BE FRIENDLY.

G-31 - THE ROOM AND "QUESTIONER" SHOULD LOOK EXCEPTIONALLY NEAT.

G-32 THE OPTIMISTIC SUBJECT

G-33 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT IS ALMOST CONSTANTLY HAPPY-GO-LUCKY. HE SEEMS TO ENJOY A CONTINUAL STATE OF WELL-BEING.

G-34 - HE IS IMPULSIVE, INCONSISTENT, AND UNDEPENDABLE.

G-35 - HE IS NOT ABLE TO WITHSTAND VERY MUCH PRESSURE.

G-36 - HE REACTS TO A CHALLENGE BY RUNNING AWAY TO AVOID CONFLICT.

G-37 - HE IS OFTEN THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF A LARGE FAMILY.

G-38 - HE HAS USUALLY HAD A GREAT DEAL OF OVER INDULGENCE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD.

WHEN DEALING WITH AN OPTIMISTIC SUBJECT:

G-40

G-39 - AVOID PRESSURE TACTICS OR HOSTILITY WHICH WILL MAKE

G-40 HIM RETREAT INSIDE HIMSELF

G-41 - REASSURANCE WILL BRING HIM OUT. THE OPTIMISTIC SUBJECT RESPONDS BEST TO A KINDLY, PARENTAL APPROACH.

G-42 - HE CAN OFTEN BE HANDLED EFFECTIVELY BY THE "FRIEND AND FOE" TECHNIQUE DISCUSSED LATER.

G-43 THE GREEDY, DEMANDING SUBJECT

G-44 – THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT IS EXTREMELY DEPENDENT AND PASSIVE.

– HE CONSTANTLY DEMANDS THAT OTHERS TAKE CARE OF HIM.

G-45 – HE TRIES TO PERSUADE OTHERS TO DEFEND HIM SAYING,

G-46 "LET'S YOU AND HIM FIGHT."

G-47 – HE IS LIKELY TO SHIFT LOYALTIES IF HE FEELS HIS SPONSOR HAS LET HIM DOWN. AN EXAMPLE IS A DEFECTOR WHO FEELS HIS DESIRES WERE NOT SATISFIED IN HIS HOME COUNTRY.

G-48 – HE IS SUBJECT TO FREQUENT DEPRESSIONS AND MAY EVEN TRY TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

G-49 – HE USUALLY SUFFERED FROM DEPRIVATION OF AFFECTION OR SECURITY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD.

WHEN DEALING WITH A GREEDY, DEMANDING SUBJECT:

G-50 – BE CAREFUL NOT TO REBUFF HIM; OTHERWISE RAPPORT WILL BE DESTROYED.

G-51 – DO NOT ACCEDE TO DEMANDS WHICH CANNOT BE MET. GRANTING AN UNIMPORTANT FAVOR MAY SATISFY HIM, BECAUSE HIS DEMANDS ARISE NOT FROM A SPECIFIC NEED BUT AS AN EXPRESSION OF HIS NEED FOR SECURITY.

G-52 – ANY MANIFESTATION OF CONCERN FOR HIS WELL-BEING WILL BE REASSURING TO HIM.

G-53 – ADOPTING THE TONE OF AN UNDERSTANDING FATHER OR BIG BROTHER IS LIKELY TO MAKE HIM RESPONSIVE.

* always wants more;
* hold off -- use carrot & stick

G-54 THE ANXIOUS. SELF-CENTERED SUBJECT

G-55 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT IS UNUSUALLY FEARFUL.

G-56 - HE IS ENGAGED IN A CONSTANT STRUGGLE TO CONCEAL HIS FEARS.

G-57 - HE IS FREQUENTLY A DAREDEVIL PRETENDING THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS DANGER.

G-58 - HE TENDS TO BRAG AND OFTEN LIES OUT OF A DESIRE FOR APPROVAL OR PRAISE.

- HE MAY HAVE BEEN DECORATED FOR BRAVERY AS A SOLDIER, HAVING EXPOSED HIMSELF TO DANGER ONLY IN ANTICIPATION OF REWARDS AND APPROVAL.

G-59 - HE IS INTENSELY VAIN AND SENSITIVE.

THE CONCEALED ANXIETY OF THIS SUBJECT PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR MANIPULATION. HIS DESIRE TO IMPRESS WILL BE QUICKLY EVIDENT. HE IS LIKELY TO BE TALKATIVE.

G-60 - IGNORING OR RIDICULING HIS BRAGGING. OR CUTTING HIM

G-61 SHORT IS LIKELY TO MAKE HIM RESENTFUL.

G-62 - TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS DESIRE TO IMPRESS.

G-63 - PLAYING UPON HIS VANITY OR PRAISING HIS COURAGE IS LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

G-64 THE GUILT-RIDDEN SUBJECT

G-65 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT HAS A STRONG. CRUEL, UNREALISTIC CONSCIENCE.

G-66 - HE OFTEN ATTEMPTS TO PROVE HE HAS BEEN TREATED UNJUSTLY.

G-67 - HE MAY HAVE BEEN FREQUENTLY SCOLDED OR PUNISHED AS A CHILD, OR MAY HAVE BEEN A "MODEL" CHILD WHO REPRESSED ALL NATURAL HOSTILITIES.

G-68 - HE MAY PROVOKE UNJUST TREATMENT TO ASSUAGE HIS CONSCIENCE THROUGH PUNISHMENT.

G-69 - HE MAY FALSELY CONFESS TO CRIMES.

G-70 - HE MAY COMMIT CRIMES IN ORDER TO CONFESS AND BE PUNISHED.

G-71 - MASOCHISTS BELONG IN THIS CATEGORY.

- COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS WHO FIND NO PLEASURE IN WINNING BUT FIND RELIEF IN LOSING BELONG IN THIS CATEGORY.

THE GUILT-RIDDEN SUBJECT IS DIFFICULT TO "QUESTION".

G-72 - AVOID ACCUSATIONS WHICH MAY TRIGGER FALSE CONFESSIONS TO HOSTILE CLANDESTINE ACTIVITY IN WHICH HE WAS NOT INVOLVED.

G-73 - IF PUNISHED, HE MAY REMAIN SILENT. ENJOYING THE "PUNISHMENT".

G-74 - SUBJECTS WITH INTENSE GUILT FEELINGS MAY CEASE RESISTANCE AND COOPERATE IF PUNISHED IN SOME WAY, BECAUSE OF THE GRATIFICATION INDUCED BY PUNISHMENT.

G-75 THE SUBJECT WRECKED BY SUCCESS

G-76 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT CANNOT TOLERATE SUCCESS.

G-77 - HE HAS A CONSCIENCE WHICH FORBIDS THE PLEASURES OF ACCOMPLISHMENT AND RECOGNITION. HE ENJOYS HIS AMBITIONS ONLY AS LONG AS THEY REMAIN FANTASIES.

G-78 - HE GOES THROUGH LIFE FAILING AT CRITICAL POINTS. HE HAS A HISTORY OF ALMOST COMPLETING A SIGNIFICANT ASSIGNMENT BUT SOMETHING ALWAYS INTERVENES. THIS "SOMETHING" IS ACTUALLY A SENSE OF GUILT OF THE KIND DESCRIBED IN THE LAST CATEGORY.

G-79 - HE FREQUENTLY PROJECTS HIS GUILT FEELINGS AND BLAMES ALL HIS FAILURES ON SOMEONE ELSE.

G-80 - HE HAS A STRONG NEED TO SUFFER AND MAY SEEK DANGER OR INJURY.

G-81 - HE IS OFTEN ACCIDENT PRONE

WHEN DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT WRECKED BY SUCCESS:

G-82 - AVOID QUESTIONING WHICH IMPINGES UPON HIS FEELINGS

G-83 OF GUILT OR THE REASONS FOR HIS PAST FAILURES. THIS WILL ONLY RESULT IN SUBJECTIVE DISTORTIONS. THE SUCCESSFUL "QUESTIONER" WILL ISOLATE THIS AREA OF UNRELIABILITY.

G-84 - THE SCHIZOID SUBJECT

G-85 - THIS SUBJECT LIVES IN A FANTASY WORLD MOST OF THE TIME.

G-86 - HE OFTEN CANNOT DISTINGUISH FANTASY FROM REALITY.

G-87 - TO HIM, THE REAL WORLD SEEMS EMPTY AND MEANINGLESS.

G-88 - HE IS EXTREMELY INTOLERANT OF ANY FRUSTATION THAT OCCURS IN THE REAL WORLD AND DEALS WITH IT BY WITHDRAWING INTO HIS FANTASY WORLD.

G-89 - HE HAS NO REAL ATTACHMENTS TO OTHERS.

G-90 - ANY LINK TO A GROUP OR COUNTRY WILL ONLY BE TRANSITORY.

G-91 - ALTHOUGH HE RETREATS FROM REALITY, HE DOES NOT WANT TO FEEL ABANDONED.

G-92 - HE NEEDS EXTERNAL APPROVAL.

G-93 - HE IS LIKELY TO LIE READILY TO WIN APPROVAL. BUT BECAUSE HE IS NOT ALWAYS CAPABLE OF DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN FACT AND FANTASY, HE MAY BE UNAWARE OF LYING.

THE SCHIZOID SUBJECT'S DESIRE FOR APPROVAL PROVIDES THE "QUESTIONER" WITH A HANDLE.

G-93 - AVOID ACCUSATIONS OF LYING OR OTHER INDICATIONS OF
G-94 DISESTEEM WHICH MAY PROVOKE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SITUATION.

G-95 - THE TRUTH CAN BE TEASED OUT OF THE SCHIZOID IF HE IS CONVINCED THAT HE WILL NOT INCUR FAVOR BY LYING OR DISFAVOR BY TELLING THE TRUTH.

G-96 - THE EXCEPTION

G-97 - THIS TYPE OF SUBJECT FEELS THAT THE WORLD OWES HIM A GREAT DEAL.

G-98 - HE FEELS THAT HE HAS SUFFERED A GROSS MISFORTUNE SUCH AS A PHYSICAL DEFORMITY, EARLY LOSS OF A PARENT. OR PAINFUL ILLNESS AS A CHILD.

G-99 - HE REGARDS THIS MISFORTUNE AS AN INJUSTICE WHICH MUST BE RECTIFIED.

G-100 - HE CLAIMS AS HIS RIGHT, PRIVILEGES NOT PERMITTED OTHERS.

G-101 - IF THE CLAIM IS IGNORED OR DENIED, HE MAY BECOME REBELLIOUS.

G-102 - HE IS LIKELY TO MAKE DEMANDS FOR MONEY, AID, AND OTHER FAVORS THAT ARE COMPLETELY OUT OF PROPORTION TO THE VALUE OF HIS INFORMATION.

THE EXCEPTION IS BEST HANDLED BY:

G-103 - LISTENING TO HIS GRIEVANCES (WITHIN REASONABLE TIMELIMITS).

G-104 - AVOIDING ANY AMBIGOUS REPLIES TO DEMANDS WHICH MIGHT BE INTERPRETED AS ACQUIESCENCE.

G-105 - MAKING NO COMMITMENTS THAT CANNOT BE DISCHARGED FULLY.

G-106 - DEFECTORS FROM OTHER INTELLIGENCE SERVICES, DOUBLE AGENTS, AND PROVOCATEURS, IF THEY BELONG TO THIS

G-106 CATEGORY, ARE VERY RESPONSIVE TO SUGGESTIONS FROM THE "QUESTIONER" THAT THEY HAVE BEEN TREATED UNFAIRLY BY THE OTHER SERVICE.

G-107 - REMEMBER THAT HE HAS NO SENSE OF LOYALTY. IF HE FEELS WRONGED BY YOUR SERVICE, HE IS VERY LIKELY TO GO TO THE NEWSPAPERS OR COURTS. THIS SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BEFORE ANY PLANNED OPERATIONAL USE.

G-108 THE AVERAGE OR NORMAL SUBJECT

G-109 - MAY EXHIBIT MOST OR ALL OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OTHER CATEGORIES FROM TIME TO TIME.

G-110 - BUT NONE OF THEM IS PERSISTENTLY DOMINANT. THE AVERAGE SUBJECT'S QUALITIES OF OBSTINACY, OPTIMISM, ANXIETY, ETC. ARE NOT OVERRIDING EXCEPT FOR SHORT PERIODS OF TIME.

G-111 - HIS REACTIONS TO THE WORLD AROUND HIM RESULT FROM EVENTS IN THAT WORLD AND ARE NOT THE PRODUCT OF RIGID, SUBJECTIVE PATTERNS AS IS TRUE WITH THE OTHER CATEGORIES DISCUSSED.